MONEY PANIC IN LONDON.

Causes of the Financial Crisis-Influence of the Indian Famine.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 1-6 A. M. The Times acknowledges the existence of a financial panic in London, and attributes it to the effect of those with which New York and Vienna have been visited. combined with the depressing influences of the

It (the Times) says the check to trade is probably as severe as in any former instance.

GERMANY.

The Archbishop of Cologne Made Ready for Frosecution.

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. BERLIN, March 31, 1874.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cologne was arrested to-day for violating the ecclesiastical laws. The arrest was made without any demon-

Bismarck's Prosecution of Catholic Prelates.

The arrest of the Archbishop of Cologne will be likely to hasten the civil action of the German government for the active prosecution by trial of the many prelates and members of the minor clergy of the Roman Catholic Church who are held in arrest, charged with violations of the ecclesiastical laws of the Empire. The trial of the Archbishop of Posen was set down to commence with a judicial interrogatory in April, and It is believed that the Archbishop of Cologne and the Bishops o Munster and Breslau will be placed at the bar soon after the result of the first judicial experi ment is made known. The insulture of the Bishop of Munster has been sold by auction and realized the sum of forty-seven thalers, or about \$35.50, and almost all the great Westphalian nobles have placed their houses at his disposal. The Prince Bishop of Bresian has no intention of withdrawing into the Austrian part of his diocese, as has been alleged and on the other hand the Prussian government is to proceed against the Archbishop of Olmutz, in Moravia, for the appointment of priests in the silesian part of that diocese, and will stop the fines out of the Prussian portion of his revenues. Nor is the Prussian prosecution at all confined to the bishops who appoint priests. The priests appointed also come in for their share; the parish priest of Anclam, in Pomerania, is in prison, and two young curates appointed in Dantzig have been sent to serve in the army. The crusade against the Catholic Association is being kept up, and a government official at Neuwiech has ordered a search among the papers of Count Alfred Stolberg-Stolberg, who happens to be a deputy to the Prussian Parlimment, and who has complained to the Chamber has stopped the proceedings and ordered an inquiry as to who is responsible for them.

The possibility of a new issue of inconvertible. tion and realized the sum of forty-seven thalers,

The possibility of a new issue of inconvertible paper I regard with amazement and anxiety, and, in my judgment, such an issue would be a detriment and a shame .- CHARLES SUMNER.

ENGLAND.

Parliamentary Reminiscence of the Ravages of the Alabama-Mr. Whalley's Tilt with Chief Justice Cockburn-Legislative Recess.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, March 31, 1874.

In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Anderson was, according to notice to have introduced a resolution declaring that, as Great Britain was adjudicated to be in the wrong in permitting the escape of the Alabama, and compensated Amerwho suffered by the depredations of that vessel. British subjects who suffered similarly ought also to receive compensation. When the notice was called Mr. Anderson, with

the consent of the House, postponed the introduction of his motion.

WHALLEY AND COCKBURN.

During the sitting of the House of Commons the select committee on the judicial committal and fining of Mr. Whalley, M. P., for contempt of court, reported that Chief Justice Cockburn only did his duty under the circumstances, and that the affair Lid not require further investigation.

Mr. Whalley himself subsequently gave notice that he should call attention to the case on April 17 and ask for a new committee of investi-

LEGISLATIVE RECESS. The House has adjourned for the Easter holi-

WEATHER DEPORT

The weather throughout England to-day is wet.

CHINA.

The Wreck of the Steamship Nil-A Number of

T LEIRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, March 31, 1874.

Later despatches from Hong Kong in relation to

the loss of the Messageries Maritimes Company's steamship Nil, while on a voyage from that port to Yokohama, say that eighty persons were drowned.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is about to resign. Santa Anna wants to die among his countrymen. General Lew Wallace is about to become a lec-Napoleon IV., the "Imperial Barkis," is the

The Czar will journey to England in May in his yacht, the Livadie.

George M. Puliman, of Chicago, has apartments at the Brevoort House. Sir Alexander T. Galt arrived from Montreal ves-

terday at the Gilsey House. Ex-State Senator Charles H. Adams, of Cohoes,

N. Y., is at the New York Hotel. General E. F. Jones, of Binghamton, N. Y., is

registered at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Solicitor E. C. Banfield, of the Treasury Depart-

ment, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Perez Sandi, a Mexican priest, has been arrested

as a confederate of the outlaws of Tepic. Governor Thomas A. Osborn, of Kansas, is among the recent arrivals at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Mrs. President Grant and Miss Nellie Grant arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night from Washington.

Lieutenant Colonel Fletcher and Major 'r. W. Rutherfurd, of the British Army, are quartered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

How things do get mixed! The Mexican papers speak of Hamilton, the Jersey City defaulter, as a Consul General Goodenow is acting as Charge

d'Affaires at Constantinople in the absence of Minister Boker on his Italian tour.

Mr. C. J. Brydges has resigned the managing directorship of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, a position which he has held for twelve

Baron Bartholdi, the recently appointed French Minister, left the Brevoort House yesterday morning for Washington to present his credentials to

Collector W. A. Simmons, who has been to Washington, telling what he knew about the Sanborn contracts, was at the Westminster Hotel yester-

day, while on his way to Boston. The President yesterday withdrew the name of Henry P. Rolle from before the senate, and in its stead sent in the nomination of John G. Hall, to be

United States Attorney for New Hampshire. paper I regard with amazement and anxiety, and, in my judgment, such an issue would be a detriment and a shame. - CHARLES SUMNER.

SPAIN.

Serrano's Censorship of the Telegraphs-Big Guns Playing on the Carlists.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. MADRID, March 31, 1874. Marshal Serrano has issued an order prohibiting

the transmission from Santander and places in the vicinity of that town of private telegraphic A heavy fire is kept up by the artillery upon the

Corlist positions before Bilbao; but the other troops are resting.

Reinforcements Marching to Serrano Abanto To Be Again Attacked. MADRID, March 31, 1874. Troops to the number of 15,000 are on the way to

reinforce Marshal Serrano. It is reported that the Carlist General Olio has been killed. The final attack on Abanto will be made on

The United States Embassy at Madrid. PARIS, March 31, 1874. General Daniel E. Sickles, late United States

Tuesday or Wednesday.

tamily.

Minister to Spain, and the Hon. Caleb Cushing, his successor, who are now in this city, had an interview vesterday. Mr. Cushing will leave here for Madrid on Friday next, going by way of Bordeaux. General Sickles proceeds to London, where he will remain

ASHANTEE.

some time in consequence of sickness in his

The Conqueror of King Koffee Feted in Guildhall-Serious Charge Against African Royalty and Honor - After-Dinner Sketch of Deeds Done in the Field.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, March 31, 1874. The Lord Mayor of London gave a banquet tonight, at the Mansion House, in honor of Sir Garnett Wolseley. Among the distinguished guests present were the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur. the Duke of Cambridge, Viscount Cardwell and Mr.

Gathorne Hardy. General Woiseley, in response to a toast, gave an interesting account of the Ashantee expedition. and declared that King Koffee had for a long time premeditated the war.

The General was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and his speech was frequently interrupted with cheers.

NEW CALEDONIA.

How Rochefort and His Companions Made Themselves Free.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK ERDALH

LONDON, March 31, 1874. A despatch from Melbourne says that Henri Rochefort and his companions escaped from New Caledonia by stowing themselves away in a vessel

They have arrived at Sydney, and will proceed to INDIA.

Europe direct.

Effective Relief in the Famine-Stricken Dis-

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CALCUTTA, March 31, 1874. Reports from the districts affected by the famine show a great improvement in the situation. The measures taken by the government to relieve the distress of the people have proved very effective.

There are now no actual cases of starvation outside of Tirhoot, and in that district there are but a

WEATHER REPORT.

WAS DEPARTMENT,
OPPICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, April 1-1 A. M.

Probabilities. FOR THE MIDDLE AND EASTERN STATES, HIGH BUT PALLING BAROMETER, NORTHEASTERLY WINDS, LOW TEMPERATURE, CLOUDY WEATHER, SNOW AND

For the lower lakes and the Ohio Vailey, northeasterly to northwesterly winds, cloudy weather, partly clearing in the forenoon.

For the Northwest and upper lakes and the lower Missouri Valley, northwesterly to south-For the Southern States, northwesterly and southwesterly winds, cold, cloudy weather and

Henry and Cape May, and are ordered for Peck's Beach, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Squam Beach, Long Branch, Sandy Hook and New York.

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's

pharmacy, Herald Building:-			1873. 1874.		
3 A. M 43	38	3:30	P. M	50	33
6 A. M 45	38	6 P.	M	47	34
9 A. M 46	38	9 P.	M	43	34
12 M 50	34	12 P.	M	41	32
Average temperature	yes	terday			35 14
Average temperature	e for	corre	spondin	g date	
last year					

A SNOW STORM IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1874. A heavy fall of snow, accompanied by rain, commenced here this morning. The snow melts as it reaches the ground.

INSURANCE PRAIDS IN TRELAND. Conspiracy and Fraud Against the New

York Life Insurance Company. The Irish journals of the 14th of March report that a case of very extraordinary character and

of great public importance was opened on the pre-vious Tuesday before the magistrates in the court house, Bruff, county Limerick.

The action was instituted on behalf of the Crown, against a number of medical men, shopkeepers and farmers for fraud on the York Life Insurance Company. Dr. Mehan Bruff, Mr. M. and Mr. James Mehan, and Mr. William Barry were charged with conspiring to defraud the New York Life Insurance Company

by obtaining policies of insurance on lives of persons residing in the district of Bruff, Kilmallock, without their knowledge or consent. The alleged fraud was stated to have been committed in 1872. The charge specially preferred against Dr. Mehan was that he had granted certificates of good health in certain cases to parties insured without laving made personal examination into the state of their health.

Mr. Clery appeared for Dr. Mahan and on his of their health.

Mr. Clery appeared for Dr. Mehan, and on his behalf stated that he had therry from Mr. Barry, of Kilmallock, who acted as agent for the insurance company, to fill medical certificates regarding parties with whom he was well acquainted, without subjecting them to personal examination. Mir. C. W. Smyth, J. P. (whose life bad been insured ostensibly by a person named James Wheelan), was examined, and swore that he was Wheelan's landlord, but had never been examined by Dr. Mehan, as was alleged. He did not know of any insurance being effected on his life in this company.

my insurance being enected in the company.

Mr. Smyth some two years ago received threatming letters in reference to land disputes.

James Wieelan stated that his signature to the alleged insurance on the life of Mr. Smyth, his land-lord, was a forgery; he had never signed a docu

ford, was a forgery; he had never signed a document.

County Inspector Gallway deposed that on questioning Dr. Mehan he at once admitted the genumeness of his signature to the policy on Mr. Smyth's life, and that he had the authority of Mr. Barry, the agent at Kilmallock, for so doing, without personal examination, provided he was acquainted with the parties for whom he certified.

At this stage hie Court stated that a prima facte case had been made out and they would take information and return the defendants for trial at the assizes. The necessary recognizances were then entered into for the appearance of the parties to take their trial.

The possibility of a new issue of inconvertible paper I regard with amazement and anxiety, and, in my judgment, such an issue would be a detriment and a shame .- CHARLES SUMNER

Lyceum Theatre-"Le Petit Faust." Hervé, the composer of this admirable travestie on Goethe and Gounod, is not always as happy in opera as he is in this work. Unhappily for chances of success, he indulges in the temerity of "L'œil Crèvé" and "Chilpérie" the beautiful music with which both these operas abound is crushed beneath the imbecility of plot and dialogue. "Le Petit Faust" is something better in this respect, and has many happy musical thoughts. Mile. Aimée and Stani as Marguerite and Mephisto, and M.M. Juteau, Dunian and Lecuyer in their respective rôles, bringing out to the fallest extent the humorous spirit of the music. The "Valse des Nations" is worthy of opera comique, and the German trio "Tyrolenne" is irresistably funny. "La Fille de Madame Angot" will be given this and to-morrow evenings and "Barbe Eleue" on Friday. A grand Paristan "Folly" will be the Easter leature at this theatre, and Manager Chamberlain promises a short Salvini season after the holidays.

Musical and Dramatic Notes. Stuart's Park Theatre and Fox's Broadway

Theatre will open on Monday. Hans Von Billow will not come to the United

States until the fall of 1875. The Carolina Singers (colored) appear at Association Hall on Thursday evening, in a varied pro-

lately arrived here, sang for an entire season with success in Italy. Mr. H. R. Humphries has a concert at Steinway Hall on April 11, in which a dozen of well known

musical artists will appear. "The Seven Last Words of Christ." by Haydn will be sung on Friday evening, at St. Ann's church, by the choir of M. Louis Dachauer.

The Metropolitan Theatre has a new bill for this week, in which the principal feature is the popular comedienne and vocalist, Miss Jennie Hughes. Mme. Julia De Ryther, one of the chief favorites among American prima donne, sings at Robinson Hall on next Tuesday evening, at the benefit of Mrs. Etta Manning.

Richard Wagner cannot raise sufficient funds to

start his Fest Theatre at Bayreuth. The Germans are fast forsaking him. In a few years he will be dead or lorgotten. So much for the new school of Mile. Jima Di Murska commences on Easter Mon day a short season of Italian opera at the Academy

Stella del Nord" will be the principal novelties of the engagement. Mme. Pauline Lucca makes her first appearance under the Strakosch management this evening, at the Academy of Music, in the role of Leonora in "Favorita," The other artists in the cast will be Campanini, Del Puente and Nannetti.

of Music. "La Sonnambula," "Dinorah" and "La

The new attractions at the Lyceum Theatre will be a grand Parisian folly, for which extensive preparation is being made. It will be thoroughly French in character and will include an entire ballet from the Paris Grand Opera House. It promises to be something quite new in the way of

Donald McKay and a number of his scalp-taking braves are giving theatrical entertainments in Washington Territory. War dances and scalp dances by real live Indians are the great attrac tion. They also give dramatic effect to their performance by representing the tragedy of Dr. Whitman's murder, and finish it off with a dance

around his supposed scalp.

Mrs. Eliza Young, the nineteenth wife of the Mormon Prophet, delivers her famous lecture on life among the Latter Day Saints, at the Bedford avenue Reformed church, in Brooklyn, E. D., to-mor-

BEECHER ON INFLATION.

Henry Ward Beecher at Steinway Hall

Last Evening.
There was a great audience at Steinway Hall last evening. It was not the promise of the presentation of some great foreign favorite which and Burdens of Society" thoroughly commented upon by one of the most popular pulpit orators of our own land. It was not such a congregation as throngs the doors of a free fecture, nor was it an audience remarkable for extreme religious or social views. It was a thoroughly intelligent, moral and thoughtful audience, without being superficial, pedantic or dogmatical, that greeted the Henry Ward Beecher as he to the front of the rostrum. Rev. stepped Those who for the past two years have been abusing the lecture rostrum as a means for amusing, as well as instructing, the metropoil tan mind would have led people to believe that The lecture, without the cause of poor destitute with "charity" as an object, tickets soon find a market. The receipts of last evening were for the benefit of the "Free Dormitory for Women," No. 54 benefit of the "Free Dormitory for Women," No. 54
Amity street. Aimong others on the platform were
the Kev. Dr. Deems, Theodore W. Dwight, Judge
Davis, Douglas Taylor and Algernon S. Sullivan.
The lecturer was introduced by Mr. Algernon S.
Sullivan, who referred to the work of the
"Fraternals" in establishing this home for destitute women, and stated that during the past year
it had furnished meals and lodging for 1,200 poor
women. Mr. Beccher was received with long and
continued applause. After the noise had subsided the lecturer said:—Al' nations consider the
people of all other nations conceited. The truth
is that there is considerable conceit at the bottom.
To have a good opinion of ourselves is to take the
first step toward advancement. I propose to talk
to you to-night of the lauts and loibles of
society and to point out that there is ample opportunity for every one to reform some abuse or to tunity for every one to reform some abuse or to point out some improvement on what is now regarded as perfection. The relation of good tunity for every one to reform some aduse or to point out some improvement on what is now regarded as perfection. The relation of good health to society as well as industry is not always fully estimated. No community can afford to nave many sice, people among its ranks. It is a very poor investment. Weakness is just as great a burden as sickness. A sick man either gets well or dies, out weakness is a chronic annoy. No man wao is weak, be he ever so capable of great efforts when well, can perform good work. The people of a great city cannot afford to have a portion of their citizens aving well while the great bulk of the population are dwelling in hovels. The second element of waste which is shall speak of is ignorance. By this I do not mean those who cannot read and write—aye, and cypher—who were profoundly ignorant. Some are troubled about their pedigree. For my part, this does not disture me at all. I have no prejudice against the animals. I would just as lief know that I am descended from a monkey as not, if the line could be traced far enough back to sausly me. What is more worthless or even more helpless than man when he is born. It would be an honor to begin as high up in the scale as a cail. By an ignorant man I mean one who is born an animal, grows up and always remains simply an animal, grows up and always remains simply an animal, grows up and always remains simply an animal. Great mistakes are made in the choice of trades or professions. I know it to be true of the ministry. When men are called to preach some are always called to hear them after a fair trial it is a pretty good evidence that they have mistaken their calling. I would next refer to the waste of lying, considered in the light of polivical economy. If we can't trust or believe any one but ourselves industry is clogged in every branch. Anything which weakens public confidence weakens society. I cannot pass over even the gigantic wickedness of our government in printing nes by the hundred thousand. (Deafcning appliance.) I would next refer

A CORRUPTION FUND IN BROOKLYN.

It was reported on good authority in Brooklyn yesterday that the Gowanus Canal property owners have raised a fund of \$4,000 or \$5,000, to be used in the defeat of the bill now before the Legislature providing for the collection of the Gowanus Canal debt, \$600,000. Some of the heaviest tax-Canal debt, \$600,000. Some of the heaviest tax-payers along the line of the improvement have contributed \$500 or \$600 each toward the lund, and the money is to be taken to Albany in a day or two by the counsel to the property owners. The built that was ordered by the common Council hast Monday has not yes been draited. Many suspect that it will be altered in Albany to suit the monop-olusis.

CITY STRIKES IN PROSPECT.

The Boss Carpenters Want More Hours from the Men-Decided Resistance—The Eight Hour Law To Be Abided By— The Bricklayers and Plasterers— Circular from the Central Council. Yesterday the boss carpenters, the boss bricklay.

ers and the boss plasterers had meetings at which

strong expressions of opinion were heard, which plainly show what the exact feeling in the matter is. The stumbling block in the way of an adjust ment of difficulties between employers and employes is not, as is generally the case, so much a question of money as a question of time. The boss carpenters are particularly decided and unani mous on this point. They say that during the coming season at any rate the men must give up the eight hour rule and work, if possible, ten hours per day, but in any case nine hours as a minimum. They do not wish, they say, that the men shall do this extra work without extra pay. On the contrary, they propose to pay for the extra hours of work. Their object is to get more work done, as the shortness of the present working time makes the impediments in their way extremely great. The decrease in labor is said to be very great since the adoption of the Eight Hour law, and for their own interest the boss carpenters say they feel obliged to resort to this measure. On the other hand the carpenters are very decided in their determination not to give way to this pressure by the bosses. They state that they stood by the Eight Hour law, have adopted it in every sense and mean to adhere to it, in spite of stood by the Eight Hour law, have adopted it in every sense and mean to adhere to it, in spite of what the bosses may do or say. No promises of extra pay can induce them to break through the eight hour provision, even though a strike be the result. At the meeting yesterday the bosses resolved to have a meeting with the men and propose the measure to them. Though they feel that their efforts will not be crowned with success they mean to force it upon the men.

With the brickiayets and the plasterers the situation is somewhat different. The bosses are not so decided in their determination to enforce increased hours of labor upon the men, though they sincerely are in favor of the measure and mean to endeavor to get the men to agree to it.

increased hours of inbor upon the men, though they sincerely are in lavor of the measure and mean to endeavor to get the men to agree to it. They know that the men are not in lavor of working any harder than they do at present, even with increased pay; but they hope that by meeting the men, discussing the question with them, and by persuasion they will be successful in inducing the employes to agree to some sort of a compremise, if not ten hours per day, at all events nine. The men appear to be equally as determined as the carpenters not to accede to any overtures of the kind, and advance the same reasons as their confricts—that they worked hard to get the Eight Hour law passed, and now intend to abide by it. The bricklayers state that eight hours' work is all that they can well do on hot summer days, and that they can well do on hot summer days, and that they can well do on hot summer days, and that they can well do on hot summer days. The following circular has been issued by the bosses can gain bothing by a change of this sort.

The following circular has been issued by the workingmen's central Council, and is is intended to promote a general mass meeting of the workingmen in favor of the Eight flour law all over the country:—

JUSTICE TO LABOR—THE WORKINGMEN'S CENTRAL

JUSTICE TO LABOR—THE WORKINGMEN'S CENTRAL COUNCIL TO THE LABOR ORGANIZATIONS OF THE

COUNCIL TO THE LABOR ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES. We appeal to the organized workingmen of every vil-se, town and city of the Union to hold a mass meeting i Monday evening, May 18, 1874, in conjunction with We appeal to the organized workingmen of every village, town and city of the Union to hold a mass meeting on Monday evening, May 18, 1574, in conjunction with the workingmen of this city, which will be hold at the Cooper institute, for the purpose of demanding the removal of the corrupt agents of the government connected with the Department of Architecture front office, on the ground that instead of enforcing they flagrantly violate the Eight Hour law, by extending the contract system in every department of building, which contracts are given to special favorites for corrupt purposes, as has been clearly proved by the Central Council to the Congressional Committee who were authorized to investigate the violation of the law on the new New York Post Office. We abpeal to the secretaries of all labor organizations to at once communicate with their representatives in Congress and especially request their attention to this subject, and insist for further legislation in order that the working people may derive the benefits originally intended by the tramers of the law.

We appeal to the labor organizations of this city to at once appoint committees and assist in arranging the denails for a mass meeting such as never was witnessed in this city, and let the voice of the working people be heard in thunder tones throughout the length and breadth of the land.

We propose to fearlessly expose the corruptions exist-

the land. We propose to fearlessly expose the corruptions existing in all departments of government, and the manner in which the claims and rights of the working people are ignored by the powers that be, and we shall propose a proper remody.

It is hoped that organizations outside of this city will make no delay in making arrangements for meetings. The New York resolution will be sent upon application. Chairmen of mass meetings please communicate with us by telegraph.

The New York resolution will be sent upon application. Chairmen of mass meetings please communicate with us by telegraph.

By order of the Standing Committee,
R. R. WILLIAMS,
Chairman, No. 226 Eighth avenue, New York,
N. B.—All committees when appointed will report at once to the Standing Committee every sunday, at three o'clock P. M., at Munziger Hail, No. 147 West Thirty-second street.
New York City, March 30, 1374.

The possibility of a new issue of inconvertible paper I regard with amazement and anxiety, and, in my judgment, such an issue would be a detriment and a shame.—Charles Sumner.

STRIKES IN MASSACHUSETTS. Weavers at Methuen and Waltham

Turn Out-Strong Objections to Arbitrary Rules and Low Pay.

Bosron, March 31, 1874. The striking fever has broken out among the mill operatives in some of the manufacturing towns of this State. In Methuen, only a few miles from Lawrence, about 300 women and children employed in the jute mills have struck for an advance of pay. Soon after beginning work this morning ing houses, where they secured a large sheet, having painted thereon "More Pay or No Work!" They then proceeded to the woollen mills. with a view of getting a delegation from that establishment, but were temporally unsuccessful, the superinten lent driving them away. The procession then paraded through the principal streets, stopping at the corners and more public places, listening to harangues from some of the leaders.

Mr. Nevins, the manager, was met at the railway station by the strikers, who demanded more pay, the manager quietly told them to call at the office the next day, when they would be paid of and discharged. The manufacture of jute calls for a peculiar class of help, and a large portion of the employes are Scotch, with boys and girls from twelve to twenty years of age. It is represented that the weavers of the woollen mills will also strike. Some 500 hands of the Boston Manufacturing Company in Waltham have also struck for an advance and made a public demonstration in the town. About 300 of them marched to the upper mill and endeavored to call out those employed therein. The proceedings were quite orderly, considering the number. The object, they state, for which the strike is made, is to have the old price restored, which is ten per cent more than they are now receiving. Notices were posted over the town last night which read, "On a strike, &c. All those connected with the movement who wish to attain their object are requested to stand firm."

This turnout has caused an excitement among mill hands and others interested or in sympathy with them, and what the result will be can only be conjectured.

The lemale weavers who were discharged from istening to harangues from some of the leaders.

conjectured.

The female weavers who were discharged from The female weavers who were discharged from the employ of the Boston Company without being paid off have left their demands with an attorney, who will bring suits against the company at once in the Superior Court. He will endeavor to have the matter judicially decided whether or not the rule which the company have established, requiring two weeks' notice from the operatives before leaving, and in failure thereof to retain two weeks' wages, is valid, inasmuch as the company do not in any manner bind themselves to give the operatives a like notice before discharging them; also if the company have a right to impose such penalties.

penaltics.

Fifty ragpickers employed in the mill of the Whiting Paper Company, at Holyoke, also struck this morning for an advance of a half per cent on their wages, and marched in a body from mill to mill, endeavoring to induce others of their craft to join them. At last accounts, however, they had not succeeded.

The possibility of a new issue of inconvertible

paper I regard with amazement and anxiety, and,

in my judgment, such an issue would be a detri ment and a shame.—CHARLES SUMNER. HORSE DISEASE IN BROOKLYN.

There are upwards of 100 horses sick with the equine infirmity known as the "Pinkeye", in the stables of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company. The disease does not last more than three or join days, although it is a very painful complaint and causes serious inconvenience to the company. The Superintendent, Mr. Sulivan, is of the expression that the disease is passing away, and that no apprehension need be left as to the spread of the

FIRES.

A fire broke out last night in the attic of the three story brick house No. 228 Hudson street and caused a damage of \$2,500. The house was occupied by Bornett & Kenny, furniture dealers, and owned by Dr. McVicker. All the property it con-tained was insured in the People's and Stuyvesant

insurance companies.

At ten minutes past nine o/clock last night a fire broke out in the fourth /fory of the five story building No. 204 South street. Damage amounting to \$600 was done. The tailding was occupied by John licary, design in Data; insured.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Van Nort's Resignation Regarded as a Ruse.

COERCION FOR NEW YORK EDITORS.

Discussion of the Supply Bill-Local Improvement in New York.

The possibility of a new issue of inconvertible paper I regard with amazement and anxiety, and, in my judgment, such an issue would be a detriment and a shame. - CHARLES SUMNER.

Many here believe Van Nort's resignation is a ruse, that he has no notion or resigning, but hopes to frighten the republicans of the Senate into passing his Riverside Park but by suggesting the dread ul results contingent on his withdrawal from the position of Commissioner of Public Works. It is the penalty he threatens to indict on the whole party for the offence of five of its members in the Senate, who refuse him their support. He calculates that, by the time his bill comes up for reconsideration, the republicans in opposition will have recanted. The prospect of having so influential a department thrown into the hands of the democrats will produce the desired result. It appears a silly policy to adopt, but the manage ment of the Riverside Park bill from the start has been a series of silly blunders, and this threat of resignation is the climax. The bill had an excellent intention in the start, but the greedy gaug that finally fastened on it thought they might as well make the most of it, and in place of the original \$2,000,000 for improvements they sought to have the expenditures unlimited. ranging anywhere from \$10,000,000 to \$30,000,000. It is a mistake to suppose that the influence of Comptroller Green's lobby broke down this job. The republican Senators who took the attitude of opposition saw the whole scheme for themselves. They saw no benefit for the party, but much for the gang of hungry speculators who urged on Van Nort. Comptroller Green's lobby is too weak to affect legislation to any extent. Dexter Hawkins, who gets \$100 a day by universal repute, is not worth ten cents per diem to anybody who employs him. He is here, it is true, every day, but he might as well be at the North Pole, for he has lost any influence he ever possessed, and is simply an

induence he ever possessed, and is simply an object of contempt. The Riverside Park bill will be revived before the 1st of May, and should it pass Mr. Van Nort will be sure to reconsider his tragic purpose to resign.

A STREET CLEANING COMMISSION for New York, the Commissioners to be appointed by Governor Dix, is in the minds of the Committee on Clues, Messrs, Eastman and Coughin are revolving the project, and intend to put it in shape this week.

his week.

COERCION FOR THE EDITORS.

Tom Alvord says if the New York editors don't

COERCION FOR THE EDITORS.

Tom Alvord says if the New York editors don't make their appearance within ten days from the date of his polite circular he will resort to the date of his polite circular he will resort to the date of his polite circular he will resort to the date of his polite circular he will resort to the date of his polite circular he will resort to the date of his polite circular he will resort to the date of his polite circular he will resort to the date at the date. Old Sait says he would die happy if he could only have a talk with the subject of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, who interprets the political scriptures and points out the path of salvation for the republican party of America. He is no longer connected with the organization himself, but he feels curious to see the man from abroad who proclaims himself the newspaper prophet of the party of great moral ideas.

WASTE OF TIME IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly met at ten o'clock this morning, an hour earlier than usual, to resume the discussion of the Supply bill. Two hours were consumed debating whether a new page boys and doorkeepers should receive extra compensation for the remainder of the session. When it is a question to vote away hundreds of thousands to public buildings, canal and lobby claims generally, a half hour or so is sufficient. Every member of any prominence took a hand in on the debate whether inthe Johanny Smith or Tommy Jones should have \$100 more to take home at the end of the session to his "widowed mother." There is no page boy without a widowed mother and no doorkeeper who has not been in the war "fighting for the flag of the Union." A lot of idle, good-for nothing bummers hang around the Capitol during the whole session, hoping to get a slice off the Supply bill, and they generally succeed. Every member appears to have a page boy, clerk or doorkeeper for whom he wants an appointment. On the principle that one good turn deserves another they vote for each other's little appropriation, and thus there is a fair deal all a

and thus there is a fair deal all around.

THE SARATOGA MONUMENT.

It took two hours to settle the small amount concerning the page boys, but only half that time was consumed voting away \$50,000 for a monument at Saratoga to commemorate a battle of the revolutionary war. This monument, like every other public undertaking in this State, will cost the treasury \$500,000 before it is completed. A great deal of irothy nonsense was talked on the subject, Mr. Waehner, of New York, woo has a voice like the heavy villain in a tragedy, opposed the appropriation, and was interrupted by Mr. Houghton with the remark, "Perhaps the gentleman's grandfather was a Hessian." to which Mr. Waehner replied that he was glad he could boast of at least an ancestry, which he doubted the gentleman from Steuben could. The gentleman from Steuben immediately stood up and retorted, "My grandfather mediately stood up and retorted, "My grandfather carried a musket at the battle of Bunker fill." "I suppose he did," responded the tragic Waehner, "with a red coat on his back." This little episode enlivened the tedium of the debate, but the "patriots" triumphed, and Saratoga is to have the monument and somebody is to have a snug portion of the \$50,000.

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A FUNNY DODGE.

Another emendment to the Supply bill was to tear down Congress Hall, which is now a hotel and stands in front of the new Capitol, seriously blocking up the view. It was passed, and the tearing down is to take place after adjournment, but there is no likelihood of this. In fact some waggish folks declare that it is only a dodge to make the proprietor of Congress Hall reduce the price of board to members of the Legislature, as they are running down in funds and seriously thinking of repudiating their wash bils.

STONE FOR WOODEN PAVING.

The Senate was occapied all the morning with third reading of bills. Mr. Gross introduced a bill providing that as the Commissioner of Public Works has been compelled for the past two years to spend large amounts in repairs to wooden pavements, without materially improving their condition, he is now authorized, whenever he finds a street paved with wood and in a rotten condition, to contract for the repairing with the stone pavement known as the Guidet improved stone pavement known as the Guidet improved stone pavement of such streets, avenues and public places, from which wooden pavement shall be removed, and also of such thoroughfares leading towards Central Park as are in an unsafe condition.

SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW YORK.

In the Senate this evening Mr. Woodin, from

moved, and also of such thoroughpares leading towards central Park as are in an ubsafe condition.
Support of the Government of New York.

In the Senate this evening Mr. Woodin, from
the Committee on Cities, reported both bhis relative to the estimates and appropriations for the
support of the government of the city and county
of New York, with amendments. The amendments
provide that nothing in the city bill shall be constructed to authorize the Board of Estimate and
Apportionment to reduce or transfer any appropriation heretofore or hereafter to be made for the
purposes of carrying out the provisions of the acts
mentioned in the bill. All the provisions of chapter 702 of the Laws of 1872 are confirmed and continued in full force and effect. The county bill
provides that the aggregate amount of the estimate for the year 1874, to be made by the said
Board of Estimate and Apportionment, shall not
exceed the amount of the estimate heretofore
made by the said Board as aforesaid. In the estimate so to be made no sum shall be included except the same be appropriated for a specified dereturned or authorize and of some shall be appro-

cacced the amount of the estimate heretolore made by the said Board as aforesaid. In the estimate so to be made no sum shall be included except the same be appropriated for a specified department or purpose, and no sum shall be appropried for a specified department or purpose, and no sum shall be appropriated for a specified department or purpose, and no sum shall be appropriated for a specified department or purpose, and no sum shall be appropriated for a specified department or purpose, and no sum shall be appropriated for a specified department or purpose, and no sum shall be appropriated for the Senate Committee on Cities will give a hearing to-morrow on the bill regulating the Directory of the Brocklyn Bridge.

There was a caucus of republican Senators this evening, at which it was agreed to support the bill making the Superintendent of Education appointive in place of ciective.

The Committee on Cities will report to-morrow in favor of Mr. Fox's Excess bid, making the Salary of the Commissioners \$3,000 a year and taking away the lees.

FYRNING SESSION.

Upon the opening of the session of the Assembly this evening the Supply bill was taken up, and Charley Spencer's motion to insert \$90,000 to Dr. The bill to exempt women from taxation, was reported adversely and agreed to.

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The bill to exempt bonds and

Montrafages From Taxation

was also adversely reported. A considerable debate followed, in which Mr. Alberger, Mr. Wachner and others took part. The report was finally agreed to and so the bill was rejected.

This New York, Mospital.

In the Assembly Mr. Healey introduced the following preamble and resolution, which were laid over, under the tule:—

Whoreas the said buildings have been taken down and the land leased or sold, to be used for other purposes, and from which the nospital is in receipt of an immensa-annual revenue out of which the managers gave thy public to understand new buildings for the care of the sick and annual

word be erected, but that they have neglected to erect any sale buildings or to furnish the required access-modation for the sick and mained; therefore, Resolved. That the Committee on State Charitable In-stitutions the suitable the matter and report to the Legis-lature what setton is necessary in the premises.

ALLEGED INCENDIARISM.

Arrest and Judical Investigation Touche ing the Recent confingration at Burlington, N. J.
BURDAGTON, March 31, 1874.

Ever since the fire which occurred here on Monday night, the 23d inst., our livie city las been full of rumors in regard to the came of the confiagration, a veil of mystery hanging over the affair se deep that it has taken a judicial investigation (new in progress) to uncover it. The property turned was attuated on West Union street, between Talbot and Eliis, and although in a new part of the city, it is but a few squares from the mass street and is in the neighborhood of 85 Mary's Protestant Episcopal church on the one side and St. Mary's Hall and Riverside (the Episcopal residence) and Burlington College on the other. The bells of St. Mary's church were not rung to give the alarm, water was scarce and fire plugs seemed to be useless ornaments. The rope of the town clock bell was rotten and lasted only a few minutes. A full supply of chemicals was not on hand to make the exinguishers able to cope with the fire, although they kept the dames under for two hours before they had the assistance of the steam engine. The Delaware River was so low that it was with difficuity the "Hope" engine got water from it to supply a hand engine. The fire went out, but two frame dwellings, valued at \$8,000, were burned. Valuable property was saved, and the citizens rejoiced to think that they were spared from witnessing the destruction of their little city.

nessing the destruction of their little city.

Of one fact the citizens of Burlington felt convinced, and that was that the fire was the work of an incendiary, and that the incendiary's plan must have been to destroy the whole row of brick dwellings to the east adjoining. The owner of the property had gone to Philadelphia on Monday morning, expecting to renurn home the same night; but was detained there. His wife, being an invalid and unwilling to remain alone in the house, went to the house of her husband's lather, between nine and ten o'clock, and had gone to bed when the alarm was sounded, at eleven o'clock. She got up quickly and unlocked the front and rear doors of the burning building to let the firemen in, and states that when she left the house to go to her father-in-law's dwelling the fire in the kitchen was very low. No one was in the house when the fire broke out, but the frame dwelling adjoining was occupied by Mr. Philip Weish, the brother-in-law of Captain William W. Kane, the owner of the property, and caught fire very soon alterwards and was totally destroyed with the other house and insured for the same amount, \$3,000, in the Hiberma Mutmat Fire Insurance Company of Newark. There is a rumor that the fire was started in severat places and that rags and paper saturated with cost oil poured upon it out of a can, but there is no telling what truth there is in them undi after the investigation (which has been postponed until three P. M. to-day) has been concluded. Mr. Kane returned home a day or two after the fire and seemed convinced that his property had been fired by an incendiary. The policy was paid up fully and would have expired some time in April next.

Last night, between seven and eight o'clock, a warrant was issued for the arrest of William W. Kane, the owner of the property destroyed, and his brother-in-law, Mr. Philip Weish, who were at once taken into custody on the charge of arson, which, according to the laws of New Jersey, is a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment at har Of one fact the citizens of Burlington felt con-vinced, and that was that the fire was the work of

The possibility of a new issue of inconvertible paper I regard with amazement and anxiety, and, in my judgment, such an issue would be a detriment and a shame. - CHARLES SUMNER.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Java will leave this port on. Vednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office

at half-past twelve o'clock P. M. THE NEW YORK HEBALD-Edition for Europawill be ready at half-past eight o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six

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Symptoms of Liver Complaint.

A silow or yellaw-color of skin, or yellowish brown, spots on face and other parts of healy; duliness and drowsiness, with frequent headache; dzziness, bitter or ball taste in month, dryness of throat and internal heat; palpitation; in many cases a dry, teasing cough, with sore throat; unsteady appetite; raising of food, choking sensition in threat; distress, heaviness bloatest or full feeling about stomach and sides pain in sides back or breast, and about shoulders; costipation alternating with diarrhosa, plies, flatulence, aervousness, coldiness of extreatiles; rush of blood to head, with symptoms of extreatiles; rush of blood to head, with symptoms of extreatiles; rush of blood to head, with symptoms of extreatiles; rush of blood to head, with symptoms of extreatiles; rush of blood to head, with symptoms of extreatiles; rush of blood to head, with symptoms of extreatiles; rush of blood to head, with symptoms of extreatiles; rush of blood to head, with symptoms of extreatiles; rush of blood to head, with symptoms of extreatiles; rush of blood to head, with symptoms of extreatiles; rush of blood to head, with symptoms of extreatiles; rush of blood to head, with symptoms of extreatiles; rush of blood to head, with symptoms of extreatiles; rush of blood to head, with symptoms of extreatiles; rush of blood to head with symptoms of extreatiles; rush of blood to head with symptoms of extreatiles; rush of blood to head with symptoms of extreatiles; rush of blood to head with symptoms of extreatiles; rush of blood to head with symptoms of extreatiles; rush of blood to head with symptoms of extreatiles; rush of blood to head with symptoms of extreatiles; rush of blood to head with symptoms of extreatiles; rush of blood to head with symptoms of extreatiles; rush of blood to head with symptoms of extreatiles; rush of blood to head with symptoms of extreatiles; rush of blood to head with symptoms of extreatiles; rush of blood to head with symptoms of extreatiles; rush of blood to head with s Symptoms of Liver Complaint.

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